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THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1893.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HILL'S STORY

The Full Particulars of His Arrest.

THOUGHT HE WAS ALL RIGHT,

And That His Affairs Here Would All Be Settled.

HE TELLS WHERE HE HAS BEEN,

And Gives a Detailed Statement of His Financial Transactions.

STILL CLAIMS TO HAVE HAD AUTHORITY

For Making the Endorsements—He Will Be Prosecuted to the End—He Wept in His Cell—Hates to Come Back.

The news of Harry Hill's arrest in Chicago, as told in yesterday's Constitution, was unexpected and startling, and created a great sensation in Atlanta. An impression had gone abroad that he was to be allowed to stay away without molestation. Many thought that there was a mistake about his identity and that the prisoner of the Chicago police would turn out to be some other man.

But it was Harry Hill and no one else. Inquiries came all day to The Constitution for additional information in regard to the fugitive. His creditors were not the only parties interested by a great deal. Indeed, the question of the identity of the party supposed to be Hill seemed to overshadow everything else for the time being.

Governor Northen signed a requisition on Governor Altgeld during the morning and appointed Sergeant Jennings, of the city police force, to go for the handsome fugitive.

The Constitution's correspondent in Chicago called on Hill during the day and had an interesting talk with him concerning his movements since leaving Atlanta and his affairs in general. This is the first authoritative statement that has been published from Hill and the first story of his wanderings since he disappeared so suddenly. He tells why he left Atlanta and gives a statement of his finances.

Hill says that he does not want to come back to Atlanta. In his statement he claims that the endorsements of Mrs. Porter are genuine. When one of that lady's relatives was told of that claim last night, he said, and in the most emphatic manner: "You are authorized to state in the strongest possible way that the endorsement of Hill will be pushed to the end, Hill's talk is simply blackmail. He thinks that by making such claims he can force us to pay the notes and in that way escape prosecution for his crimes. But it won't work. He will be brought back here a prisoner, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Here is the story of Hill's capture, with the full story of his own statement as given to Mr. Logan, The Constitution's representative:

The Story from Chicago.
Chicago, Ill., June 1.—(Special.)—Harry Hill was arrested here last night by Detectives Ritchie and Duffie, at 60 Dearborn street in Wink Taylor's room.

I saw Hill at the central station today. He at once broke down and cried like a child on seeing me.

"Will they take me back to Atlanta?" was his first question. "I would rather go to my grave," he added, sobbing and wiping his eyes.

He was dressed in plain gray clothes, a sack coat and negligee shirt, with a carefully tied bow, with his face rough from lack of shaving for several days. His eyes were bloodshot, and altogether he was a perfect picture of despair. His condition would have moved a man of stone to pity.

"I am not a thief," he said, between his sobs. "But I cannot go back to Atlanta. I cannot. I cannot."

Quitting down after a while, I asked him to tell me everything he could consistently. Here is his story, and it is his own language, verbatim. That it will prove interesting reading, goes with the following:

Story of Hill's Wanderings.
"Where did you go from Atlanta?" I asked.

"The Friday I left Atlanta, I drove to Fort Point in a buggy. That was May 12th. I took the train in the evening and had breakfast in Montgomery, dinner in Mobile, getting in New Orleans the same day at 4:45 p. m. I went into New Orleans on the Louisville and Nashville road, and went direct to the Illinois Central depot, leaving for Chicago at 6 o'clock p. m., Saturday the 13th. I dined at Holly Springs next day, and had supper at Jackson, Tenn., reaching Chicago Monday morning. The first thing I did here was to go to 383 State street, where I got shaved and had a bath. I had just found Wink Taylor, whose address I knew, when I met you on Wabash avenue. I have not met another soul, and was scared badly to find you would give me away. I went elsewhere after that, not thinking or fearing arrest, as I had advised that my

trouble could be settled. That night I went to the Alhambra theater and to the Trocadero. After that I met Stuart Woodson, Walter Howard and Tom Miller, talking with all but the latter. I then left Chicago for a few days, and spent one day in Milwaukee. From there I went to Ashland, Wis., where I stayed one day and night. Then I went to Duluth, Minn.

"I came back from there last Monday week, coming 500 miles in one night. I got off at Avondale, a Chicago suburb, took a cable car and rode in to the Great Northern hotel, opposite the postoffice. The first person I saw there was an Atlanta negro, who recognized me at once, and I sent him off after Wink Taylor. I asked the negro if he had seen any Atlanta people, and he said, 'no, only a detective.' After the negro found Taylor, I went to the Grant house, 224 Randolph street, where I have been ever since under cover of my room. The people took quite a fancy to me, and showed me the greatest kindness and consideration, thinking I was sick."

How He Was Caught.
"The knowledge the detectives had of Wink Taylor. By watching him, they caught me at a meeting with him last night on Randolph street."

Taylor, who was with Hill at the Central station during this interview, spoke up and said: "They wouldn't have gotten Hill if he had done as I told him. We were with another friend on Randolph street walking, when a detective came up and caught the other fellow by the collar and I made Hill run. Instead of doing that he walked to my room where he was arrested later, the other man having given him away at the station."

Denies Committing Forgery.
Continuing with Hill, I said:

"You are charged with forging Mrs. J. H. Porter's name to notes in the sum of \$20,000. Is it true?"

"It is not," he answered feebly and with decided emphasis. "No such amount was ever involved to begin with and while I did on occasions use her name it was with her authority. Neither she or myself anticipated anything so unfortunate as the situation which now surrounds me."

"Tell me something about the notes you had out?"

Talks of the Notes.
"The first note of \$1,400 which fell due was discounted by Mr. Carey, and was hypothecated by Peter Clarke, teller of the Capital City bank. This note I gave to John M. Robinson and he returned to me \$1,150. It did sign Mrs. Porter's name on this note, but Mr. Clarke afterward went to Mrs. Porter, and she informed him that it would be paid."

"How much do you acknowledge to have raised on the Porter notes, all told?"

"I will give you a detailed statement as nearly as my memory serves me."

"J. R. Tolleson, about \$4,300. On this note I got \$3,050, and I paid him \$2,178 interest for a period not exceeding over ninety days. In fact all the cash I took in went to Tolleson to pay his exorbitant interest charges. He is the man who ruined me. People saw me go in there and it ruined my credit."

"Carey's note was twelve months, and I paid Robinson \$250 discount."

"Bob Collins, one note, twelve months, \$500 and \$100 discount; another note of \$3,000 was discounted by Bob Collins for \$2,500."

"Then Joe Gatins, representing John Ryan, loaned me \$1,500, and charged me \$500 interest for ninety days."

"The Neal Loan and Banking Company holds notes for about \$3,200, one year's term, on which was received only \$2,800."

"Summing up the cash I actually got, I should say: \$3,050, \$1,150, \$400, \$2,500, \$1,500, \$2,800, total, \$11,400. I paid Gatins back \$2,000; Tolleson, \$2,178; Collins, \$500; Carey again, \$100, and Neal Loan and Banking Company, \$450. I paid about \$5,000 cash for goods bought in the store, and my license \$550, and expenses of the store, which were averaging about \$300 per month, together with light, rent, clerk hire, etc. This does not very far exceed or differ from the amount I obtained. Now this is an explanation, truthfully given, of the entire transaction and covers as nearly as I can name everything connected with my trouble."

Acted on Advice.
"In leaving Atlanta I acted upon the counsel of Colonel John W. Echols, but I left with him my entire stock of goods, a deed to my plantation in Oglethorpe county, ten miles from Lexington, containing 900 acres of land, all equipped with live stock and farm implements and all essential buildings. I also left three notes of \$2,000 each, made during the month of March, 1893, and payable to John W. Echols at the Chestnut Street National bank, Philadelphia. Mr. Echols went personally to Philadelphia and New York for the purpose of hypotecating these notes with which to lift the outstanding ones. These notes were signed by Mrs. Porter in the presence of a witness. I am the witness and they were afterwards approved as genuine by Mrs. Porter to Colonel Echols. I left my life insurance policy of \$5,000 with my cousin, Ed Hill; also, my horses and buggy and personal furniture."

In leaving Atlanta I had \$230 left. Of this amount Mr. Ed Hill gave me \$200."

Pausing Hill said: "There now, you have the whole story as well as if I had kept a diary. But I never want to go back to Atlanta."

Interesting Telegrams.
Hill showed me the following telegrams which he had in the keeping of Wink Taylor:

Atlanta, Ga., May 23.—To R. W. Taylor, Briggs House Chicago: Prospects bright for my matters to be arranged. Do you know my location? May come. Answer quick, important.

W. E. HILL.
Atlanta, Ga., May 23.—To R. W. Taylor, Briggs House, Chicago: Prospects for settlement good. Stay till come.

W. E. TAYLOR.
Atlanta, Ga., May 30.—R. W. Taylor, Briggs House, Chicago: Can't leave till tomorrow. Wire when I start.

W. H. HILL.
Atlanta, Ga., May 31.—To R. W. Taylor, Continued on Second Page Second Column.

THERE MAY BE DELAY

In the Date at Which the Extra Session Will Begin.

TALK ABOUT A TARIFF BILL.

Georgia Matters Which Are Just Now Attracting Attention.

SENATOR GORDON AND THE POSTOFFICE

He Is in Washington in Mr. Couper's Interest—Mr. Brown's Chances. Some Georgia Personalities.

Washington, June 1.—(Special.)—President Cleveland indicated to one of his clerks just before leaving yesterday for Hog Island that October 2d would probably be the date of the assembling of the fifty-third congress in special session. Heretofore, as has been well known, the president had rather leaned to the suggestion that the middle of September would be the right time at which to begin the business while he has been laid out for the democratic party to perform during the coming winter.

So far as can be ascertained no member of the administration is engaged in the work of preparing a tariff bill for submission to congress. There has been much talk of a bill being in existence, but those democratic leaders who ought to know are emphatic in their denial of any knowledge of its existence. One of the few remaining members of congress here said today: "We think the gentlemen who have led in the fight for tariff reform for so many years and have become so familiar with the subject as to have earned a place on the ways and means committee of the house and on the finance committee of the senate will be perfectly capable of constructing a tariff bill which the democratic party will vote without the assistance of outsiders."

Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, who is looked upon as one of the revenue reform leaders of the house, feels very kindly towards the bill presented by the Reform Club. "It is a most hopeful sign of the times," said he yesterday. "When students and scholars take sufficient interest in the reform of the tariff to dig through its intricacies and evolve a most ingenious and detailed solution of a question such as this, it may not be perfect, but it is at least an effort in that direction. I am doing something in the same line."

The Postoffice Fight.
Senator Gordon came from Richmond this morning and intends to introduce amendments. He is here at the instigation of Major Couper's friends to urge that gentleman for the Atlanta postoffice. Not much can be done this week, as both Mr. Bissell and Mr. Cleveland are out of the city and will not return before Saturday night.

First Assistant Frank H. Jones, acting postmaster general, is filing all endorsements and papers in the case. Senator Gordon will take a turn with him tomorrow.

Colonel Livingston called on him today and urged Dr. Fox for the postoffice. "From what I gather," he said, "nothing will be done for a while in the case. The senators are divided in their endorsements and from what I gathered from Mr. Jones the matter will be left to the business men of Atlanta. Still the president may take the bull by the horns and settle it as he has many disputed cases."

Urging Brown's Chances.
Messrs. Livingston and Bankhead filed with the acting postmaster general today Brown's record as a railroad man. "They both express great belief that Brown will be Bissell's second assistant. I think," said Mr. Bankhead, "that we ought to have said with discouragement. If Mr. Bissell will consider Mr. Brown's record, just the reverse has been the case. Mr. Bissell has seemed eager to learn all he could about Mr. Brown and has asked me to file all I could gather about him."

Mr. Calvin in Washington.
Hon. Martin V. Calvin, of Augusta, is here to fight his own uphill battle for a consulate. He has settled on Cuba as a country in which he would like to live for the next four years and has filed an application to that effect. He called at the state department this morning and was introduced by Mr. Livingston. Mr. Calvin has a quiet and impressive manner, which goes a long way with Mr. Quincy, and is well equipped to make a good fight for himself. He will be here for several days longer.

Why Mr. Maury's Resignation Is Asked.
President Cleveland has called for the resignation of Hon. William A. Maury, of Virginia, an assistant attorney general in the department of justice. Mr. Maury was originally appointed by President Cleveland during his first term. He was retained by President Harrison. It is said that he became disgraced with Harrison during the past four years, and even went so far as to daily lovingly with McKinleyism. It is said that he made some Harrison speeches in the mountain towns of Virginia. These things, of course, became known to President Cleveland, and is opinion of Joseph H. Harris as recorder for the Philadelphia Record, that Maury belongs to the celebrated Maury family of Virginia, and is a good lawyer.

Some Georgia Personalities.
Colonel John Milledge, state librarian, stopped over in the city today on his way to Baltimore.

Mr. E. W. Barrett, Washington correspondent of The Constitution, left for Baltimore today. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Savannah Barrett, of Augusta. They will sail on the City of Paris Saturday morning.

Mr. Edward Boggs, of Augusta, spent the day in Washington. He is on his way to Northport, Long Island, where he will enter on the editorial staff of The American and English Encyclopedia of Law. He graduated in law at Charlottesville last year and purposes settling in Atlanta permanently next year.

Harvey Johnson reached the capital today. He comes preparatory to leaving for Antwerp. He will receive instructions in consular etiquette and diplomatic affairs, and last but not least, he will leave his signature so that his checks will be recognized and honored.

The last Georgian to arrive on a pilgrimage for office is T. C. Davis, of Cornington, once a candidate for commissioner of agriculture of Georgia. He wants a superior position in the land office. He will be backed, he says, by Senator Gordon.

Lochner Reorganizes His Office.
The pension office has been reorganized. The following important appointments were today made in the bureau of pensions:

Charles McKevitt, of Syracuse, N. Y., to be chief clerk, vice A. W. Fisher, who has been appointed as principal examiner.

John H. Anthony, of Illinois, to be assistant chief clerk.

Frank E. Anderson, of Virginia, to be law clerk, vice M. B. Bailey, resigned.

A. A. Aspinwall, of Pennsylvania, to be chief of the board of review, vice T. A. Dunham, resigned; J. R. Critt, of Indiana, to be chief of the special examination division; General J. N. Dana, chief of the old war and navy division, vice C. C. Hager, resigned; E. G. Crabb, of Washington, to be chief of the middle division, vice W. N. Reynolds, resigned; G. T. Ribble, of New Jersey, to be chief of the western division, A. H. Carr, of Pennsylvania, to be chief of the southern division, vice P. H. Allen, resigned; George D. Krynston, of Minnesota, to be chief of the record division, vice E. J. Totten, resigned.

A complete equipment of textbooks, printed by and instructions is now being prepared at the navy department for shipment to Michigan, which state has recently passed a law providing for the organization of a naval militia, to the great gratification of the naval authorities, who have long desired a better naval protection for the exposed northern frontier.

Olney Was Surprised.
Attorney General Olney was somewhat surprised that an injunction to close the world's fair by United States District Attorney Mitchell last Sunday and telegraphed him an explanation. He said that he left Washington he had explicit instructions to ask for an injunction. In a letter received today from Mr. Mitchell he explains that the time elapsing between his leaving the hill and Sunday was so short that proper notice could not have been given to the public. The judges, too, weighed the matter postponed until Chief Justice Fuller and the other judges had returned from their vacation and had refrained from presenting the request for an injunction to the federal court.

Georgia is the first state to honor the vice president with a postoffice as a name. A community in Brooks county made application on April 15th last to be thus allowed to honor Stevenson. The request was today granted and the first postoffice bearing the Biblical appellation of "Adah" was established.

The postoffice at Milledge, Pierce county, was ordered to be discontinued today.

BESIDE THE GRAVE

Where the Remains of Their Loved One Was Laid.

MRS. DAVIS AND MISS WINNIE

Visit Hollywood Cemetery and Give Instructions

ABOUT THE CARE OF THEIR DEAD.

A Visit to the Soldiers' Home—The Ladies Preserving the Flowers Which Were Upon the Casket.

Richmond, Va., June 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and the small party who accompanied Mrs. Davis from New York to attend the reinterment of her husband's remains in Hollywood on yesterday, will return to that city tomorrow night. They will, however, prior to their departure, witness the reinterment of the bodies of three sons and a grandson of the ex-president of the confederacy. This burial will be strictly private and without any ceremony whatever.

The body of little Joe Davis, who was buried in Hollywood during the war, will be disinterred and together with the bodies brought from Memphis and Washington be placed in the same section with and near the grave of their distinguished ancestor.

The grave of Mr. Davis was bricked up and turfed over this evening and the entire section cleared of all trash and debris.

The Davis family, accompanied by Mayor Elyson, went to Hollywood this morning and visited the sections in which the ex-president and little Joe are buried. They sat around the grave of little Joe for a few minutes and then proceeded to the section which holds the ashes of the famous confederate.

A considerable crowd was assembled about the place and none of the party got out of the carriages.

At the Soldiers' Home.
After leaving the cemetery the family proceeded to the soldiers' home and thence to the Lee and Hoiniger monuments. On their way to the hotel they stopped at the Westmoreland Club, where they inspected the portraits painted by Mr. William Earl Brown. Mrs. Davis declared it was one of the finest likenesses of her husband which she has ever seen.

An Old Acquaintance.
Among the number of persons who called on Mrs. Davis today was Dr. J. G. Lumpkin. After looking at him for some time she recognized the doctor as an old friend, and is testified by H. L. Moore, alliance democrat.

In Michigan is the closest contest. George F. Richardson holds the seat for the fifth congressional district against a total of about 42,000. The contestant is the late member, Charles E. Bolkan.

In Missouri Charles McColly, republican, holds the seat for the tenth district. He is contested by John O'Neil, the late republican representative, who will have a plurality of seventy to overcome.

In Ohio the fifth district seated Thomas Settle, republican. H. A. Williams contests his claim.

In Tennessee the seat of B. A. Enloe, democrat, is contested by P. H. Thrasher, populist.

In Virginia the seat for the fourth district, held by James E. Phelps, democrat, is contested by J. T. Goode, populist.

VON ROTTEBURG-PHELPS.
The wedding ceremony performed in Berlin, June 1.—The wedding of Miss Marion Phelps, daughter of Judge W. W. Phelps, of New Jersey, to Dr. Von Rotteburg, secretary in the department of the interior, took place at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was performed in the so-called yellow room of the legation. It derived its name from the color of its furniture, which was mahogany, velvet, curtains, carpets, furniture, even picture frames, consist of yellow damask. The bride was in traveling costume. The chaplain, Dr. George A. Agnew, of the church of Mon Bijou palace, performed the ceremony, and Mr. Elliott Schick, son of the late Dr. Noah Schick, accompanied by services with appropriate piano improvisations. Only twenty-four guests were present, among them a favorite brother and nephew of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Miss Bennett Phelps, Chancellor Von Caprin, General and Countess Waldersheim, the minister of the interior, Herr Von Boettcher, the minister of commerce and Baroness Von Belesch, the new American minister and Mrs. Kingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Poulitz Bigelow constituted the official guests. The legation was represented by Mr. Coleman, for twenty years first secretary; Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Evans, military attaché.

After the service the doors were thrown open and the party asked to partake of the breakfast in the gray and green dining room. There were no speeches, except the toast to the bride and groom, proposed by Mr. Phelps.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the young couple bade adieu to their relatives and friends and repaired to the station to enter upon a honeymoon. The numerous political friends, the father having been forgotten, Miss Phelps, Whitelaw Reid sent three beautiful punch bowls, Joseph Pulitzer a diamond ring, ex-Speaker Reed a magnificent case, which is prized as the most perfect workmanship; George Bliss, a gold necklace; Mrs. Blaine, a silver set; Gale Hamilton and Mark Twain, a complete set of the works; the Baroness Von Gunguis, a valuable oil painting.

OLD OFFICERS WILL HOLD OVER.
Rhode Island's Senate Adjourns Without Going Into Grand Committee.

Newport, R. I., June 1.—The two branches of the legislature failed to reach any agreement this morning. The senate passed a joint resolution calling for an adjournment until January, but the house took no action on it. The senate then adjourned, and the republican members are going home, leaving the governor to adjourn the legislature until January. The effect will be that the present state officers will hold over until the next election.

She Married an Indian.
Minneapolis, Minn., June 1.—A special to The Journal from the Sisseton agency, South Dakota, says that Miss Cynthia Rockwell, an Illinois teacher at Goodwill mission, has married Richard King, an Indian student at the Presbyterian ministry.

The New Receiver.
New York, June 1.—In the United States circuit court Judge Lacombe has appointed Joseph H. Harris as receiver for the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, in place of A. A. McLeod.

A Statue of Apollo.
Athens, June 1.—Excavators at Delphi have unearthed a colossal marble statue of Apollo. The statue, which is of the best antique school, is in excellent condition, except that the nose is broken.

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THE TIMES

Before the Board of Equalization at Columbia.

RAILROAD ATTORNEYS TALK OUT.

Expressing Their Opinions in Strong Language—Judge Cochran Talks of "The Unwarranted Invasion of Rights."

Columbia, S. C., June 1.—(Special.)—The meeting of the state board of equalization today to hear the protests of the railroads against the raising of the assessment on railroad property for taxation, was very lively, and several of the lawyers appearing for the roads used some very strong language. Indeed they went so far as to announce that they realized that there was no justice in the board and that they would carry the matter to the courts.

Superintendent Moore, of the Port and Western Carolina road showed that this road was not making operating expenses and that the assessment of the road would clearly convince the board of its error.

Major Sherman, traffic manager of this road, asked that the valuation be reduced from \$100,000 per mile to that amount as the road had been losing during the last two years. State Treasurer Bates asked what would be the effect of the release from the Georgia central. Major Sherman said it would not have any, and Mr. Moore said it would relieve the Georgia central of a very heavy burden.

Joseph W. Barnwell, representing the South Carolina road, made an interesting speech, in which he showed that other property was not assessed at over one per cent of its value. He read and read from the supreme court proceedings which three of the members of the board declared to be the basis of the assessment of this state was based upon a basis of its actual value.

Judge Cochran, for the Richmond and Danville road, then read his speech, in which he said that it was only a question of time when the railroads would be assessed on a basis of their actual value. He said that the railroads were not making operating expenses and that the assessment of the road would clearly convince the board of its error.

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HILL'S STORY.

Continued from First Page Second Column.

Briggs House, Chicago: Have pass there, cannot go further. If "V." can see me secretly can arrange matters. Answered immediately.

Atlanta, Ga., June 1.—R. W. Taylor, Briggs House, Chicago: Expect me Friday evening 3:30. Meet me.

Hill seemed in much better spirits after my talk and said he would come out all right.

CHARLES T. LOGAN.

BERNARD JENNINGS DEPARTS.

With a Requisition in One Pocket and Handcuffs in Another.

With a requisition upon Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, for the fugitive Harry Hill, securely stored away in an inside pocket of his brand new suit of clothes, Sergeant of the Atlanta police force, departed for Chicago at 1:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In another pocket of the same suit of clothes was a strong pair of glistening handcuffs in good working order, and when the sergeant returned to Atlanta next Tuesday night Harry Hill will be with him and the manacles will fasten his hands together.

Harry Hill's arrest was brought about through his own disbelief in the sincerity of the parties who were reported to want him arrested, through a telegram to a young lady, consular, and his communications with Wink Taylor and Bob Lamkin, both old Atlantians. Unconsciously on their part, Hill was betrayed into the hands of the law by his old friends.

Chief Connolly spent two days in Chicago looking for Hill, and with him were Detectives Ritchie and Bernard. These two Chicago officers conducted Atlanta's chief through numerous gambling resorts and to places of light amusement where it was thought likely that Hill might be found.

During these two days they spent with Chief Connolly in looking for Hill, the two Chicago sleuths became considerably interested in the case of Hill, and paid strict attention to it than to most cases placed in their hands. Inspector Ross, who has direct supervision over the detectives, took a special interest in the case, as he was desirous of showing to Chief Connolly, who was then the city's guest, every possible courtesy.

His disposal his best detectives. He had one or two conferences with Chief Connolly himself and made several notes on the case when the Atlanta chief left.

A week ago Chief Connolly sent Inspector Ross a good picture of Hill, the same as printed on the circulars, and on the back he wrote down some facts which greatly aided the Chicago men.

"Watch Wink Taylor," Chief Connolly wrote, "and you will learn something about Hill's movements. The two are great friends and are highly related by marriage. If you will watch Taylor's mail you may learn where Hill is."

About the time this letter was written Detective Billie Crim, of this city, discovered an important piece of information which led the officers to believe what they had not thought possible before, that Hill was still in hiding in Chicago. The information the Atlanta detective discovered came here in a telegram from Hill to a young lady relative.

The message was from Chicago, and it was so strictly confidential that it seemed no room for doubting that it was filed in Chicago. The address mentioned in the telegram was sent by Chief Connolly to Inspector Ross's men in a letter.

The story about the police authorities knowing that Hill was in or near Chicago all the time and sending out the descriptive circulars merely as a bluff is incorrect. The first officers learned of Hill's being in Chicago was from the telegram sent by Crim, and the first positive information of that point was that found by the Chicago detectives.

The letters Chief Connolly sent to Chicago bore fruit. The two detectives who had helped him look for Hill had gained an insight into the case, which aided by the later information sent by Chief Connolly, made it appear an easy matter to lay hands on Hill and capture the man who had been abandoned, but had been recognized by Great Britain.

Continuing his argument, Sir Richard Webster asserted that Russia had never exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the sea outside of the territorial limits, and had never exercised exclusive control over the high seas in Behring sea. Sir Richard Webster went on to argue that the Russian claim to the Behring sea was not a claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the sea, but a claim to a right of fishing.

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LAST OF THE "LORD"

Forger Beresford Has Gone to the Pen for Six Years.

NOT FORSAKEN BY HIS PEOPLE.

He Says His Titled Relatives Are Ready to Help Him if They Can—Will Put on Stripes Today.

While the larks were singing their welcome to the bright June sunrise yesterday Lord Beresford, the fugitive in cell 36 at the police station, and a few minutes later left for a six years' visit to the convict camp in Dodge county, where he will engage in the lumber business.

The young lord bade the station house officials goodbye, and although he had only met them the night before, he seemed to be really affected at leaving them. He gave each a hearty handshake, and went out into the bracing morning air like a traveler who had gotten out of bed early to make a journey.

He breakfasted at Durand's restaurant with Guard Starnes and ate a hearty meal which he seemed to enjoy. He seemed pleasantly with the guard while eating. He nodded to several people whom he had met in his more prosperous days and who now came in and sat at tables near him. These people didn't give the bogus lord's soft little hand the warm and cordial squeeze they once gave it when he was a well known nobleman.

He seemed to recognize all the faces at the middle of the table, and he set up between the waiter and honest folks, a barrier more impassable than that fixed by prosperous villainy which may go unobserved.

Guard Starnes left with his prisoner over the East Tennessee road at 7:20 o'clock. They arrived at the lumber mills where Beresford will spend the coming six years about the middle of the month.

Beresford made no attempt to sleep last night before. He was locked in cell 36, and seating himself upon an iron cot he settled himself to spend the night without a wink of sleep. He passed the hours in reading and talking to the turnkey, who now and then paid him a call. To every one who approached him Beresford talked pleasantly. He is a very fine conversationalist.

The nobleman convict still adheres to the story about having titled relatives in England. He says he receives a letter from across the water once a week. He says his relatives in England would help him in anything he might want to do. He takes a deep interest in his welfare. As to his wife he has little to say.

If Beresford has hopes for the future he says nothing of them. He says he is resigned to his fate and will make the most of nothing. He will put on stripes today.

A DEMOCRAT IN CHARGE.

The Change in the Postoffice at Griffin Goes Into Effect.

Griffin, Ga., June 1.—(Special.)—Captain W. B. Hudson, the newly appointed postmaster for Griffin, Ga., arrived here at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. Captain Hudson is the second democratic postmaster Griffin has had since the war.

The Gen City German Club will have the swellest picnic of the season on June 13th, at Pearl Springs, near Newnan. Only members of the club and their families are invited to attend. The Italian band, of Columbus, has been secured for the occasion.

J. D. Stewart is still quite ill and his many friends hope to see a change for the better real soon. At this time he is quite feeble.

This morning about 9 o'clock an awkward fellow, who was walking up the sidewalk on Hill street carrying a cradle used for cutting wheat on his shoulders, and came near causing a tragedy. Mr. Ben R. Fletcher, one of our best and most prominent young men, was walking down the sidewalk with a little baby when the point of the sharp scythe blade struck him on the forehead and would have done considerable damage had it not been for the fact that he wore, which was cut, and several places in his coat were cut also, on the shoulder and near the neck. I was a narrow escape for Mr. Fletcher, and while the fellow did not do him any harm, he is more careful in future how he carries such dangerous implements.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Nichols will entertain a party at their magnificent home on Thirteenth street tomorrow evening from 5 to 11 o'clock.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

The Plankton Bank Makes an Assignment After a Hard Struggle.

Waukegan, June 1.—The Plankton bank, which was closed yesterday, has made an assignment to the creditors of the bank. The bank was organized by Lappen & Co. and the bank had loaned money to several parties in the city. The bank was organized by Lappen & Co. and the bank had loaned money to several parties in the city.

A notice was placed on the door which stated that on account of the failure of the bank to reorganize, the bank was closed. A notice was placed on the door which stated that on account of the failure of the bank to reorganize, the bank was closed.

Just before the Lappen failure the deposits amounted to \$2,000,000, in round figures. The bank was organized by Lappen & Co. and the bank had loaned money to several parties in the city.

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and then promptly overruled the motion. Under the motion the motion was overruled and the motion was overruled.

Frank Wilkerson now makes his home in the city. He is a very fine conversationalist.

Home and Carriage. The ceremony was a big game of ball at Lytle park tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BAD WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

But There Was a Good Attendance at the Fair.

Chicago, June 1.—(Special.)—It was warm and wet and disagreeable weather at the world's fair today. It rained hard last night and until noon today. The sun broke through the clouds for a short time, but then it clouded up again and the sun went down under a heavy threatening cloud. But in spite of the bad weather, there was a good attendance. The bureau of admissions tonight estimate the number of tickets sold at the gates at 30,000. There were a number of attractions today.

"The Old Kentucky Home," as the Kentucky state building is called, was dedicated by Governor Young, Brown, and the Pennsylvania building for children was dedicated. It is a perfect palace for the little ones. It has a beautiful garden and a beautiful building. The building is a perfect palace for the little ones.

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MONEY IS TIGHT

OUR SHOES ARE NOT.
THEY ARE ALWAYS EASY.

Summer

Is Here and It's Hot.

Now, you want a nice, cool, thin shoe. Don't you? Come right in and be fitted in a light Calif. Cordovan, Kangaroo or Russia Leather Shoe, HIGH OR LOW QUARTERS.

Don't make any mistake! We can fit you! We can suit you! Try our Shoes. Strictly One Price.

BYCK BROS. & CO.,
27 Whitehall Street. One Price.

100
Sterling Silver
BELT BUCKLES

WITH SILK BELTS, JUST RECEIVED.

MAIER & BERKELE,
31 AND 93 WHITEHALL ST.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE, LAGRANGE, GA.



Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

DE GIVE'S THEATRES

High Schools
Graduating Exercises

AT
DeGive's Opera House
BOYS, THURSDAY, JUNE 1st
GIRLS, FRIDAY, JUNE 2d.

Price of admission, 25 cents. Tickets of admission can be had at the book store and at the opera house door.
ROBERT J. LOWRY.



A. L. RONTZ,
W. S. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Summer Nights Opera, Commencing

GRAU'S OPERA CO.

—At People's Prices—

15, 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

No Higher.

The Full Graduate Costume.
COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11TH.

11 o'clock a. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon—
Rev. John L. Girardeau, D.D., Columbia,
S. C.

8 o'clock p. m.—Sermon before College
Missionary Society, by Rev. T. J. Beck,
D.D., Tennille, Ga.

Tuesday Night

"Fra Diavolo."

Our Own Orchestra.

MONDAY, JUNE 12th.
4:30 o'clock p. m.—Celebration of Clon-
nian Literary Society and elocution contest.
8:25 o'clock p. m.—Brief concert with
chorus and orchestra. Lecture by Hon.
Henry Watterson, LL.D., editor of The
Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Senior Class Tree Celebration—Debate: Resolved, That the Puritan elements of civilization are superior to those of the cavaliers. Graduation exercises.
4:30 o'clock p. m.—Papers by alumnae.
8:15 o'clock p. m.—Concert and medal

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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2, 1895.

Coinage and Commodity Values.

It is a pity that the Courier-Journal, instead of making a foolish and futile attempt to destroy the force of its own unanswerable arguments in favor of bimetalism—in behalf of the free coinage of silver—does not confine itself to the main business which it proposes to have in view, namely, the repeal of the Sherman law. We presume that never before in the history of American journalism has a great newspaper—or a small one for that matter—without a change of ownership or of editors, turned upon itself and adopted for its own, in an issue of vital importance, the very arguments which it had taken pains to show were spurious, shallow, false in conception, false in expression, and born out of the very bowels of a greed opposed to every substantial interest of the people. If the conditions had changed, if public opinion had changed, if the democratic party had changed, there would be a page to hang an excuse upon; the Courier-Journal's position would have reason behind it. But the spectacle which our contemporary makes of itself could not be more distressing if it were to come out tomorrow and advocate the retention on our statute books of the McKinley law. For the tariff issue, fairly weighed and measured, is not more vital than the financial issue, as the events of the next twelve months are likely to prove.

It would be creditable to the Courier-Journal if even at this juncture it would take into its confidence the people who have subscribed to its daily and weekly editions under the impression that it was representing and would continue to represent their interests, and endeavor to explain to them the true inwardness of the remarkable step it has taken—not by sticking under their noses the stench of the false arguments it has demolished a hundred times, but by going into the details of the process by which a great newspaper has been induced to desert the cause of the people which it has been advocating with conspicuous ability, and become the ardent advocate of the interests of the money sharks and goldholders of the east. Such an explanation would make an instructive supplement to Editor Waterson's entertaining lecture on "Money and Morals."

The trouble with the Courier-Journal is that its great flunk and flounder on the silver question has led it into a maze of foolish contradictions from which it cannot possibly escape. These contradictions belong to the Shylock side of the discussion and are a part of the stock-in-trade of those who are vainly trying to convince the people that a dollar which is constantly increasing in value is an "honest" dollar, and that a money basis which is constantly becoming scarcer and growing dearer is an "honest" money basis. As a matter of fact the very interests and elements which depend on these contradictions for arguments, are daily furnishing unanswerable and crushing replies to them—the money power that demanded the continuation of the Harrison policy which discards silver coin as money of final payment, the speculative interests that are withdrawing currency from circulation, the conspiring banks that are endeavoring to persuade the government to pay a premium on gold by issuing interest-bearing bonds to buy it.

But since The Courier-Journal has practically attached its fortunes to those of the eastern Shylocks and goldbugs no fallacy seems too absurd for it—no argument seems too cheap. As a specimen, we take the following from an editorial article, in which our floundering contemporary undertakes to make dark what to ordinary minds is as clear as the noonday sun:

We repeat, congress and parliament can no more fix the value of gold and silver than they can fix the value of steel or coal or cotton.

Gold and silver fluctuate less than steel, so the government selects them for use as "money," that is, as a measure of value and medium of exchange. A gold dollar does not represent a dollar; it is actually and intrinsically 100 cents.

Congress does not fix its value, for it is worth as much in London as it is worth in New York. Congress might, by establishing a free coinage and making the silver dollar a legal tender, enable us to pay our debts in silver, but the coin in the dollar, that is, the alleged silver dollar, would be worth simply a market value in London. This shows that the fiat of congress never has and never can control the markets.

We must rid our minds of this "flat" delusion, or else we should carry it to a logical conclusion. If congress can make sixty-five cents of silver worth \$1, it can make sixty-five cents' worth of cotton pass for \$1. If we intend to give fiat value to silver, give it to cotton, give it to paper.

The Bank of England is, by law, compelled to buy all gold that is offered at a certain fixed price. This fixes the limit below which gold cannot fall in England—the minimum value. The Courier-Journal man of straw must stand aside. Let it face the facts, which are these: The law itself adds nothing to the value of gold or silver, but the use

which the law provides for these metals do add value. The stamp is the metal's commission to enter into employment as legal tender money, and this use and employment of the metal as legal tender money increases the demand for it and lifts the bullion within marketable range of the mints up to the value of the coined money. Any school boy ought to be able to understand this process, which is in accord with common sense and fact. To compare the money function with a commodity is to bring forth a lame illustration, but we venture this—that if the government were to legislate that cotton should not enter into the manufacture of fabrics the price of the staple would fall. On the other hand, if the law were repealed, the price would rise again. Here the law could not be said to take away from or to add to the value of the staple; but by depriving it of its chief use the law would destroy demand, and so reduce the value, or, by restoring the staple to its chief use it would restore the demand and so restore the value.

So with silver. Repeal the act of demonetization, restore the metal to its use as money—the use to which it has been dedicated throughout the ages—and its money value will be restored. If the restoration were to take place today the conspirators might hoard their gold or export it, and no business, interest in the country would be the worse off for it. We would not be on the ragged edge of a panic—on the verge of a contraction in values that will test the credit of every business man and interest in the country, and that threatens to bring bankruptcy to the transportation lines, and to every large enterprise that the energy of our people has built up. With the double standard—the mints open to both metals without discrimination against either—the exportation of our gold-supply would create no concern, and there would be no dearth of money, no contraction of values.

Facts About Immigration.

It has been so often said that immigrants stick to the parallels of latitude upon which they were born that the saying has become a maxim and is generally believed.

The Europeans who have landed at Boston and New York have sought homes in the west, but The St. Louis Republic contends that many great migrations of the human race have sought new lines of latitude. The first settlers in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia departed very widely from their native parallel. The first Spanish colonists went from the temperate zone to the tropics. The numerous Germans in Texas are satisfied with a climate very different from their home climate.

There is nothing in the old maxim, says our contemporary. Look at the large colonies of southerners in the north, and of northerners in the south. On the other side of the Mississippi people from the northwest have gone in large numbers to Arkansas and Texas, and many southwestern people have gone to Oregon and Montana. The Republic says:

Man in his migrations follows not the parallel of latitude, but the lines of the least resistance, and constantly seeks the regions where subsistence is easiest. The Asiatic migrations which overran Europe before and since the era of history have paid very little attention to parallels of latitude, but have shifted from south to north and from north to south in pure restlessness or the eager search for comfort and an easy livelihood. The Northmen who conquered and settled England and the French coast had migrated from Asia to the Baltic centuries before they again turned southward to possess the more genial climate and fruitful soil of the Gaul and the Celt. From England and from Normandy they invaded Italy and the Holy Land, and have since spread all over the globe. The new English empire in Australia and New Zealand has been a mass of immigrants of latitude away from England as it is possible to get until Jules Verne's fiction of migration to the moon is translated into facts.

This is a sensible review of the whole business. Our immigrants will settle where they believe that the inducements are the most tempting. If they have not made a rush southward it is because we do not advertise our advantages, and make no effort to correct the misrepresentations which have been made by unfriendly writers in the past.

State Banks of Issue.

We print another letter from Dr. I. H. Hand, of Baker county, on the question of state banks of issue. Our correspondence should bear in mind that the repeal of the 10 per cent tax is one thing and the establishing of state banks of issue another and a different thing. The question of repeal is a national matter. It involves the restoration to the people of the states of a right unconstitutionally taken from them during the war—the right to issue, not money, but notes of credit—promissory notes.

The prohibitory tax, being unconstitutional, should be repealed. When that repeal has taken place the establishing of state banks of issue becomes a question for each state to decide for itself. In the states where these notes can be made available, or where they are necessary, they can be made to perform a useful service in utilizing the credit of those who by reason of our present financial system are practically cut off from the money supply furnished by the general government and the banks.

The whole matter would be left to the states themselves.

Dr. Hand agrees with us that state banks of issue would be "a partial measure of relief from the oppressive evils of the national banking system." This is all that The Constitution has ever claimed for this system. We have never supposed for a moment that it would cure or prove to be a remedy for the swarm of financial evils brought upon us by republican financial legislation. We have never advocated it as a substitute for the free coinage of silver, but as a supplementary measure. Nevertheless, it is true that state banks of issue would afford a measure of relief that can be obtained in no other way. There is no other method whereby the property and credit of communities remote from the money centers can be so readily utilized. The notes would not be in the nature of money, and their currency among the people would depend altogether on their soundness.

As for the national banks, it is not to be denied that they have been using their vast powers most viciously during the past few months, but if it were possible to repeal the law under which

they operate it would be possible to institute all the reforms that the people call for. One thing at a time. Great reforms move slowly, and the people, hampered by the fears of the politicians, are only able to carry out their views by piecemeal. Repeal the 10 per cent tax and establish state banks where they are needed, and the national banks are short of their power to control and contract the currency.

In regard to subtreasuries, The Constitution has urged that they be established in every state, so that the people in all sections can enjoy the benefits which are now conferred by the subtreasury system on the people within reach of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and other cities where subtreasuries have been established.

The rate of interest depends on the money supply. Where money is scarce it is dear—that is to say, the rate of interest is high. Where it is plentiful it is cheap—the rate of interest is low. Usury laws have no more effect on the rate of interest than the flashes of a lightning bug have on the temperature of the moon. The state banks would make currency plentiful; there would be competition among those having currency to loan and interest would be low, as it was before the war.

On the Wrong Track.

Some of the railway lines from southern points to Chicago are displaying great enterprise in the matter of fast schedules.

Instead of reducing rates they are reducing the time occupied in transit. This is not what the people want. There is a general demand for one fare to Chicago and return during the world's fair. Such a rate is fixed by points more or less distant, and they would find it popular and profitable on a larger scale. People are so accustomed to the one fare-round-trip rate when there is a drawing attraction that they expect it during the world's fair, and thousands will remain at home if this reasonable concession is not granted.

The saving of a few minutes or hours does not count with the visitors to the fair. What they want is a reduction in the rates, which are now altogether too high. They will be satisfied with a reasonably fast schedule if they can make the round trip for one fare.

Our railway managers should give this matter their attention at once. If they will announce the one-fare-round-trip rate the greatly increased travel on their lines will yield them a handsome profit. But if they stick to their present high rates their exceptionally fast schedules will appeal to the people in vain. A reduction in the expense of the trip, and not the time occupied in making it, is what the people want, and they are going to wait for it, even at the risk of missing the big show entirely.

The banks of the northeast have shown their fangs once too often.

The Savannah Press thinks there is a hiatus in the silver discussion. The Press will find a peg in the hole when it looks again.

Before the war, when the country had the double standard, nobody cared whether one of the other money metals left us. One was bound to stay. All the government cared for was to keep its subsidiary silver, and the wings of this it clipped.

It would be a fine thing for the Wall street goldholders if they could go a fishing at this juncture.

An exchange says that hot weather is coming. Well, yes. The people propose to make it particularly hot for the money sharks before they get through with them.

The business men of this country will wish our currency was on a silver basis before they get through with the demon money. They will have an object lesson that will last them a long time.

And so Wall street and the eastern gold sharks are giving the country an object lesson, are they? We trust they will go right ahead with it. There will be no goldbugs among business men twelve months from now.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Judge Stein has granted an injunction prohibiting the Sunday closing of the world's fair.

A federal court may grant one prohibiting Sunday opening. Then the state militia of Illinois and the federal soldiers will have a chance to clash.

Editor Dana, of The New York Sun, will be seventy-five years old in a few days. He is still one of the ablest and most distinguished writers, and is practically a young man. We have never had his equal in journalism, and his birthday should call forth an appropriate tribute from his contemporaries.

The famous blind chaplain of congress, Rev. W. H. Milburn, has many friends all over the country who will sympathize with him in the advice he has given to the son of Lincoln in Chicago. Mr. Milburn is seventy years old and supports himself and an adopted daughter on \$300 a year. Despite his blindness since his boyhood, he has written interesting books, traveled extensively and lectured to delighted audiences. His friends at Jacksonville, Ill., where he resides, and elsewhere, should make his declining years happier by aiding him, and congress should raise his salary.

Victor Hugo believed that the Africans would, in time grow white. He would not admit that anything important had happened in America since our civil war. In many lines his information was very limited. He never heard of Emerson until an American mentioned his name to him a few years ago.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, now in its ninety-fifth year, came out the other day in a handsome new dress, and its twenty-four pages fairly sparkled with bright editorials and sketches. It seems to have laid aside all sectional prejudices with its old dress, and its friends hope to see it continue on its present line. Under the editorship of Colonel John A. Cockerill and the managing editorship of Mr. Foster Coates it is the foremost American afternoon paper.

It Must Be Met.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the question of the hour that must be met by our government. There is a popular demand for the demonetization of silver. Silver was demonetized by legislative legislation enacted in a haste, and the result has been a strong suspicion that the deed was done surreptitiously by those who represented the bondholders and monopolists.

Smacks of legislation for the classes as against the masses.

The party in power is pledged to bimetalism—the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver. There should be no evasion or juggling with words. The government at its means. It means the restoration of silver to the place that it occupied in the currency of this country before it was stricken down by unfriendly legislation. It means that silver shall be coined by the government at its old rate of fifteen and a half or rather of sixteen in silver to one in gold.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Well-Known Character.

He's in an 'out' of everything—he grew up with the place.
Was there before the railroad an' the tax collector race?
Has been in every business that a feller ever known—
Laid the site for every buildin' an' the forks for every road!
He does a little plantin', an' he does a little more,
When he ain't a-playin' checkers by the little grocery store;
He knows the time for preachin' and he knows the time for rain,
An' the risin' of the river, an' the runnin' of the train.

He's the best all-roundest feller that you ever heard about;
When they want a good revival they jes hire him to shout!
He's in an 'out' of everything—jes grew up with the place.
An' he lives an' lives forever by the Lord's amazin' grace!

Mr. Henry Revell has been made associate editor of The Meriwether Vindicator. His work will add brightness to the columns of that splendid weekly newspaper.

The Augusta Herald enjoys the reputation of having the smallest dead-head list in the south. A live paper—that's the reason.

Editor Steadman, of Lithonia, has been elected by Colonel Livingston as postmaster at that place. He will make a good one.

Got an Office Anyhow.

"You're from Georgia?"
"What office are you after?"
"None."
"John! Come here and label this fellow—Freak 610, government museum—prominent!"
Shaver's Dalton Argus goes flashing on its way. Its "Easy Chair" continues one of the very easiest and jolliest in the state.

Georgia Scenes.

Now, where the starlight's sleeping,
The whip-poor-will's commencing,
And the Georgia dawks' peeping
At the meadow through the fence.

The editor of The Calhoun Times says "Mountain Dew" is so deep up that way you can fish in it. As far back as we can remember it has always been in the fishing business.

Nothing Could Save It.

"What your town needs," said the visitor, "is a general shanking up."
"No," said the editor, despairingly, "it's had the chills six years."

The Tifton Gazette is doing a good work for its town and county. It covers the country fully in its news columns and can always be depended on for bright and crisp editorials.

True, 'Tis a Pity.

"Tain't so much what the eye pays,
Or that the man will fit it;
It's just the clear, straight, knowin' fear
That feller feller'll git it!"

Editor Trox Bankston says that since the publication of his editorial stating that he was a reformed editor congratulations have poured in from seven states. Trox is a good one.

The weekly editors are reading up on the silver question, and they are discussing it in the right fashion.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Cartersville American: Mr. Sam Dunlap is a leading citizen of his section and his appointment as marshal gives general satisfaction throughout the state.

Clarksville Advertiser: Colonel John J. Strickland is a graduate of the State university, is a cultured, genial, courteous gentleman, and is the hardest working lawyer we know of. He is eminently fitted to adorn the bench of his circuit, and The Advertiser is earnestly and enthusiastically for him.

Clarksville Advertiser: We are pleased to learn that Captain James O'Farrell has been appointed postmaster at Athens in place of Mat Davis, negro republican. Jim O'Farrell is a true and tried democrat and a clever, worthy and thoroughly competent gentleman, and we congratulate him on the people of the Classic City upon the chance afforded him.

Talbotton New Era: Senator Colquitt is reported to have said recently that he has not decided whether or not he desires to succeed himself, but that if the youngsters attempt to shove him out, he will show them a thing or two about politics which they have not yet learned. If Uncle Allard hasn't lost his cunning he is capable of doing it.

Talbotton New Era: Sunday's Atlanta Constitution contains a large portrait and a sketch of the life of Hon. W. H. Gorman, of this country. It also contains an interview by Rev. Sam Small in which Colonel Gorman appears not to have changed his ideas regarding financial matters as expressed by him from the stump on numerous occasions last summer.

Albany Herald: Ed Barrett has made a pathetic appeal to the present administration in behalf of that young woman who has applied for the position as postmistress at Savannah, Georgia. Her name is Miss Carrie Kirksmith, a daughter of the illustrious southern general, and the cry that "she must be appointed" has been taken up all over the south and at the north. If she should receive the appointment, which she deserves, the big-hearted correspondent of The Constitution will deserve much of the credit.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Albany Herald thinks the political heresies in this state will be a hot one: "The man who thinks he has seen hot politics in Georgia has only to wait a few short years and he'll learn a thing or two."

One of two things is quite plain to The Albany Herald. That there are evidently too many people in circulation or else not enough money.

The Albany News and Advertiser launches this ticket:

Robert Mitchell for governor and Henry G. Turner for the senate, with Captain W. M. Hammond as congressman. What a team!

Speaking of candidates and others, The Barnesville Gazette says:

"Georgia certainly has a great deal of good things, but she is simply drifting along in the mire of political corruption. There are more than a dozen men who would make excellent senators, and as many more who would make good governors. There will be no want of able men from whom to select."

The Barnesville Gazette is trying to persuade Hon. Marcus W. Beck to withdraw from the race for the Flint judgeship. It says:

"His future will be brighter were he to 'make haste slowly' for higher honors."

The Houston Home Journal "speaks out in plain" as follows:

"Any rule that allows a republican to fill a federal office now is wrong. Every official duty under a democratic administration should be performed by a democrat. It is a miserable policy to give official emolument and gain to a political enemy."

The Houston Home Journal says that the falling of political "straws" for the next county campaign has already commenced. The indications are that the fight will begin early, and continue with vigor to the finish.

The Albany Herald has this suggestive political paragraph:

"The Atlanta Herald warns its readers and the people of Georgia that there are two distinct efforts on foot to organize opposing factions to control Georgia politics. If such a thing as a party of the people of the old Empire State will furnish the feller later on."

ter on he is sure to be one of the United States senators from Georgia. He is of the kind for senators.

he last issue of The Toccoa News nominates Hon. Louis Davis for solicitor of the Northern circuit at the next election, and calls on the newspapers favoring him to say, and The Clarksville Advertiser says:

"I don't know how many gentlemen are nominally or likely to enter the race for this post, but I am sure that any one who is in the line of the nomination of Hon. Louis Davis should be content to make the race."

The Barnesville Gazette seems to think there, going to be some trading done when the legislature meets. It says:

"The next session of the legislature meets in the month of January. The people of Georgia will not tolerate this outrageous combination of trading business. We will the people should positively refuse future favors to any legislator or office seeker who has anything to do with such schemes."

A written The LaGrange Graphic says of the democratic platform:

"I suggest to the president and our democratic congress the imperative duty of sticking to the platform in our platform. Broken words, like speeded lives in the scuffle, are abominations. Our platform makers said they were in earnest, and so did the president, and so did all our speakers, and the people remember and have a right to expect and insist upon good faith in this matter."

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

Waycross displa, a decided disposition to expand and spread. In fact the town is quite large enough, but on metropolitan airs if she desires to do so.

Mr. Henry H. Ma, of Abbeville, is seventy-six years old and does not do any manual labor on his farm every day in the week.

A citizen who is post says that there is more moonshine liquor made in Gwinnett county than was ever down before.

A majority of Houston county farmers have five or six acres each, upon which they calculate to gather at least a bale of cotton per acre this year.

The Times says that Abbeville is satisfied with her present postmaster, Mr. William Rogers, and trusts that exchange will be made by the powers that be. The present incumbent is accommodating, all, and his official career is without a blot.

As three boys were playing in the river near Almon one of them saw large carp, jumped on him, caught him by the gills and with the help of the others succeeded in landing his prize safely on the bank.

The gas company speaks of offering the United States courts to force O'Farrell to abide the old contract with the company for lighting the streets of the city. The company is now in the hands of receiver.

Several loads of corn have been sold in Perry this week at 90 cents per bushel, and it is probable that fully two-thirds of the white farmers in Houston have corn for sale.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

The State Prohibition Alliance, of Arkansas, will meet at Pine Bluff June 28th.

There is considerable talk of establishing a gold mill within three miles of Edwardville, Ala.

Prattville boasts of more widowers and widows and less marrying of any town of its size in Alabama.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian church at Tampa, Fla., is to erect a fine new church edifice, to occupy nearly the site of the old building, and to cost about \$5,000.

A Texas lunatic cut his throat and then jumped before a moving train. There was not enough left of him to bury.

The Mansfield, Ark., News has suspended for want of patronage. Editor C. C. Old has accepted a position as foreman of The Victoria, Tex., Times.

Rev. E. T. Smythe, of Anniston, Ala., has a record. Since his induction into the ministry he has officiated at over 1,500 marriages, and in Anniston alone has united more than 300 couples.

The Frankfort, Ky., Journal learns that "it is a fact that the people of the state are prejudiced against the legislature. But they were not so in the beginning. They gave it a fair chance and treated it with consideration until they became convinced that their kindness was valued only as it could be abused."

Mammoth Spring, Ark., which is said to be the largest spring in the world, is seventy feet deep with a diameter of nearly 200 feet. Sixty-five thousand cubic feet of water gush forth every minute producing a thousand horse power, about a third of which is utilized by two large industries.

W. H. Reynolds, of Gannon, Tex., recently brought to town a pig with head and ears like an elephant's, a long trunk-like nose and one eye where its mouth ought to be. Oldest citizens say they never saw anything like it.

The power of the press is set forth in the following article: The editor of a southwest Texas paper, during the recent drought in that region, printed an able-bodied and elaborate prayer for rain, and his neighborhood was favored with copious showers a few days later.

The snake liar is in North Carolina now. A little son of Posse Gale, who lives near the Carolina Central track in North Lafayette, reported to his father Monday that he saw two large and twelve small blacksnakes playing near the house. Tuesday afternoon Mr. Gale saw one of the large snakes and gave it a tremendous race. He ran it until it ran out of its skin and finally escaped. He measured its carcass and found it five feet seven inches in length.

GOOD ROADS FOR GEORGIA.

Albany Herald: No amount of talk seems to lead to better roads.

Savannah News: The importance of good roads is not appreciated by farmers. They do not seem to understand that one of the great obstacles to their prosperity is the impossible condition of the highways. There are comparatively few counties whose roads are not neglected.

Sandersville Progress: No other civilized nation on earth has as bad, cheap roads as there are in America, and foreigners who visit the country wonder that people who have developed so marvelously in almost every other commendable direction are so backward in a line of improvement that yields so handsome returns for money invested as does this one.

Southern Cultivator: People are beginning to see that the insignificant outlays of money which, under an efficient road system, would be required of them each year to result finally in permanent roads, are but as a drop in the bucket in comparison with the outlay that results to them yearly because of the mule-killing and wagon-destroying roads over which they must pass.

SOME GEORGIA QUERIES.

Savannah Press: Does Bill Atkinson really want to go to Berlin?

Albany Herald: What has become of Durand and Howard? They seem to be enjoying all their glory by themselves.

Calhoun Times: Where, O where, has the new railroad gone? Did it pass up through Fairmount, or take roundabout?

Augusta Herald: "Where are we now at?" asks Colonel Thomas E. Watson. "Still at Waterloo," responds the ambitious Colonel Peck.

From A Western Financial View.

Charles H. Jones, of St. Louis, until recently the editor of The St. Louis Republic, was at the Glasgow headquarters in discussing the financial situation, as it is regarded in the southwest, he took the position that the democratic party has not been giving promise that it proposed to carry out the platform adopted in Chicago at the last year's convention.

"The banks in the west and southwest are in fair condition," he said. "The present financial situation, which was first regarded as a Wall street story, is day by day becoming the part of the administration to act. The people do not know what policy is to be pursued. The platform adopted at Chicago was undevoted to the declaration in favor of free coinage. I so understood it at the time. The administration has done nothing to indicate that it intends to redeem the pledge for free coinage."

"There is more likelihood that the next congress will pass a bill for an unlimited free coinage of silver than that it will simply repeal the Sherman act. A majority of the members are in favor of doing so, I believe."

"Do you think President Cleveland would sign such a bill?"

"Mr. Cleveland's sentiment on the silver question are well known, but would it not be a graceful thing for him, when he sees that a majority of the representatives of the people

Wedding Invitations.

artistically and promptly engraved. All work done in our own establishment in this city. Send for our estimates and samples.

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JEWELLERS,
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everything—our "four aces" whittly likewise beats everything; a fine old pennsylvania rye. have you tried it? no trouble to convince you.

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"b. & b."

44 and 46, marietta street. 'phone, 378.

"canadian club,"
"schlitz milwaukee beer,"
"goulet champagne,"
"old oscar pepper,"
"green label—genuine."

You Are Cordially Invited

To visit our newly fitted-up mantel parlors at 115, 117 and 119 W. Mitchell street, which we have just refurbished and decorated. Sixty different styles of mantels, all made by ourselves here in Atlanta. Everything guaranteed.

MAY MANTEL CO.

STUART'S

Gin and Buchu
THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR—

All Bladder and Kidney Troubles

Read the testimony of a physician who has thoroughly tested it in an active practice.

I have thoroughly tested STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU, and am convinced that it has great intrinsic worth, and fills a long felt want in medicine. It possesses a delicacy of flavor which renders it agreeable to the most fastidious and fastidious taste. It is a good stomachic and a general efficient tonic. In kidney and bladder troubles it has no equal. Both in acute and chronic affections of these organs, its use, in my hands, has given great satisfaction, imparting tone and vigor where loss of vitality or other irregularities exist.

R. A. FONTAINE, M. D.

Sold by all druggists.

Where did you get that fine Carriage? Why, from the Standard Wagon Company, of course.

They lead in style, quality price and variety.

House full—trainloads coming. Call early and avoid the rush.

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FRENCH RESTAURATEUR.

Restaurant and Ladies' Cafe.

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Telephone 20
Regular Meals 35 Cents. With Wine 50 Cents

NOTICE.

For the next ten days we will sell

Furniture
Below Cost.

We want more room and must have it.

Call to see us before you buy.

MURPHY BROS.,

70 Peachtree. 67 North Broad.
Atlanta, Ga.

\$28,418.65

Raised by the Ladies of Richmond, Virginia,

AT THEIR RECENT MEMORIAL BAZAAR.

The Proceeds to Be Divided Between the Davis Museum and a Monument to the Soldiers and Sailors.

Nearly every one will be interested in the work of the recent memorial bazaar, which was held in the city of Richmond, Va.

This enterprise was conceived by the patriotic ladies of Richmond, who thought it an excellent idea to hold the bazaar as a means of raising money and to call upon the other states and cities of the south, since they formed a part of the confederacy, to contribute their share to this end.

It should have been stated in the opening paragraph that the object of the bazaar was to raise money for the Davis museum, and for a monument to the confederacy.

This, however, is very generally known, as the call for assistance was sounded throughout the entire south, and Georgia, in her liberal and patriotic way, responded cheerfully to that appeal.

The way in which she responded, as did the other states, was to send to Richmond valuable relics of the old south, pieces of crockery, silver and other articles of value, which commanded a ready sale by reason of their historic associations. Help in other ways was also made to the enterprise and the ladies met with every encouragement to their patriotic work.

The bazaar was liberally patronized by the people of Richmond who turned out every day and spent freely of their income and earnings at the several tents, which made up the bazaar. The rivalry between the ladies in charge of these tents amounted to very intense, though, of course, friendly and good natured, opposition.

When the bazaar was over, and the financiers of the enterprise sat down to figure out the profits, it was found that the ladies had cleared as much as \$28,418.65.

This was a very great surprise even to them, and served to emphasize the zeal and determination with which they had entered upon the discharge of their duties. They made up their minds to carry it through and they succeeded.

It was a grand work, and the praise of the noble women is not only not confined to the commonwealth in which the grand old hero sleeps, but is allied with the friends of the enterprise and of Mr. Davis all over the south.

The money will be equally divided between the Davis museum fund and the monument to the soldiers and sailors of the confederacy. This will insure a neat sum to each of these enterprises and the work of the ladies will be gratefully remembered.

It will be gratifying to know that in the raising of this sum of money Georgia came second.

Georgia's place is usually first in all laudable and patriotic enterprises, but since the friendly contest was waged up Virginia soil, it was only natural that the victory should go to the Old Dominion. Of the sum of money which was raised from the bazaar, Georgia contributed about \$2,400.

The order in which the amounts were contributed, or rather as they were realized from the several tents, is as follows:
Virginia.....\$4,500 00
Georgia.....2,400 00
South Carolina.....2,100 00
South Carolina.....2,002 19
Texas.....2,000 00
Tennessee.....1,548 46
Maryland.....1,403 38
Kentucky.....1,257 02
Alabama.....1,118 05
North Carolina.....1,107 43
Alabama.....1,000 00
Missouri.....923 07
Florida.....774 52
Louisiana.....978 38
Mississippi.....373 45
Restaurant.....1,838 14
Old confederate, the bazaar paper.....541 23
Clothing.....77 20
Museum.....127 77
Bazaar badges.....294 50
Amusements.....28 00
Hebrew Memorial Association.....230 00
Current receipts.....2,506 03
Gross receipts.....\$29,137 52
Total expenses.....718 87
Net receipts.....\$28,418 65

While the feeling of state pride is aroused by Georgia's work at the bazaar, it should not inflame Atlanta's vanity to be reminded of her component interest in Georgia's contribution. Other cities contributed many beautiful wares and relics of value, but Atlanta was not in that number.

Macon contributed the largest sum, followed by Savannah, while Atlanta is very near, if not quite, at the fact. This must not, however, be construed to any lack of interest on the part of Atlanta in this noble enterprise. Atlanta will yet contribute no doubt her full share toward the movement, which seeks to perpetuate the memories of the old south, in what is still known as the south's old capital.

A celebrated physician has stated in an official communication: "Bugeant's Wine and Nutritive Wine is a medicine that nourishes and a nourishment that cures." At principal druggists.

THROUGH CONNECTIONS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad's Splendid Service.
Parties leaving the south for the world's fair may have the assurance that the great "C. H. and D." railroad makes close connections in Cincinnati. You do not have to wait for it. Steam is up and awaiting to carry you in quick time over a smooth road right into Chicago.

Eureka—We Have Found It.
The best wall paper and fresco cleaner in the world. We clean wall paper and fresco walls perfectly without injury to paper. For reference we refer you to McKeelin & Carlton, A. L. Deikin & Co., jewelers; Tyner, druggist, or Price & Foster, shoe men; J. B. Stewart, or the good man, Mr. Falk, or any one else that we have worked for. We work responsible. Address Ransom & Bates, 14 Whitehall street, care of W. S. McNeal. We guarantee all work. William M. Ransom and R. C. Bates. may 30, 12c.

For Rent,
second story Constitution building. Electric lights and heating complete. Centrally located. The new bridge on Forsyth street will soon be completed. Call upon W. A. Hemphill, business manager.

PERSONAL.
Captain R. P. Menard, of Macon, Ga., the courteous and popular traveling man, is registered at the Kimball.

C. J. Daniel wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. 'phone 77.

NOTICE
To Applicants For Liquor Licenses.
All applicants for liquor licenses should petition the general council at next meeting for license to run from July 1st, 1893, to June 30, 1894. All new applicants and applicants for transfers of license are required by city ordinances to advertise their intention to apply for license five days prior to the meeting of council on June 5, 1893.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.
June 1, 4c.

Through Cars to Chicago.
The Chicago United, via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Queen and Crescent and Big Four, leaves Atlanta at 2:10 p. m., arriving Chicago 4:30 p. m. next day. Solid train vestibules from end to end with no extra fares.

"The World's Fair" Limited leaves Atlanta 9:25 a. m., arriving Chicago via Union route 7:30 next morning. Through Pullman sleepers. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia is the only line running through trains between Atlanta and Chicago. may 23-5c.

The Brown & King Supply Company,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FITTINGS,
VALVES, INJECTORS,
EJECTORS,
STEAM PUMPS, etc.
Rubber and Leather Belting,
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Wood Split Pulleys,

Agents for Ledgerwood Hoisting Engines.
SHAFTING,
Hangers, Boxes, etc.,
FACTORY SUPPLIES,
of every description,
IRON and WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY.
Agents for Cameron Steam Pumps.

AHEAD OF THEM.

20 Per Cent Discount on
every pair of Men, Boys,
Ladies and Children's Shoes
in the House.

Ladies' Tan Hand-Sewed Oxford Ties, 75c.
Ladies' Coffee Goat Hand Turned Oxford Ties, \$1.50.
Ladies' Wine Russia Calf Hand Turned Oxfords, worth \$2.50, today \$1.50.
Ladies' sizes in Black, Red and Tan Goat Spring Heel Oxfords, sizes 21-2 to 5, only \$1.50.
Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, patent tip, 50c.
Ladies' Cloth Top, Patent Leather Faced Oxfords, \$1.
Misses' Red and Tan Oxford Ties, 11 to 2, \$1.
Children's Red and Tan Oxford Ties, 8 to 11, 75c.
Infants' Red Button Shoes from 50c to \$1.
Gents' Fine Buff Low Quarter Oxford Ties, \$1.25.
Gents' Seal Calf Strap Ties, cool and dressy, \$1.50.
Gents' Low Cut Southern Ties, \$1.50.
Gents' Low Quarter Tan Oxford Ties, \$1.50.
\$3 buys the best hand-sewed Shoe made for men.
Ladies' White and Tan Canvas Oxford Ties, \$1.25.

It is unnecessary to say that I will sell you fine first-class footwear cheaper than any Shoe House. All you have to do is to see the goods and prices.

H. A. SNELLING,
The Cheapest Shoe House on Earth,
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—ARE—
Our Specialties.
Estimates furnished
We also manufacture all kinds of
GALVANIZED IRON
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Get our prices before you buy.
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CUMBERLAND ISLAND.

The Hotel Cumberland will be opened for guests on the May 20. Finest and safest surf bathing in the world. No undertow and beach twenty-two miles long, 500 feet wide. Bathing and fishing unexcelled. The finest artesian sulphur water on earth. Cures dyspepsia and purifies the entire system. A most excellent orchestra of six pieces. Splendid livery, run by Mr. Minahan, of Brunswick, and Jekyll Island fame. Resident physician throughout the season. Baggage checked through to hotel. For further information address

WM. C. MORGAN, Manager,

may 12-1m sun tues fri



KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
have the only steam optical plant in this section. They have superior facilities for fitting oculists' prescriptions. Salerom, 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, Atlanta, Ga.

HAVEN'T BOUGHT YOUR SPRING SUIT?

Maybe 'tis well you have not. You get the benefit of those new additions to our stock, just received, in nobby Cheviot Sack and Cutaway Suits. They are entirely new in patterns and cut to perfection. Don't fail to see them. Straw Hats! Immense stock!

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall St.

SCIPLE SONS,
Firebrick, Lime, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Sove Flues, Sove Thimbles, OFFICE, No. 6 LLOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
CEMENTS, Anthracite Coal, Bituminous Coal, Sewer Pipe, Plaster Paris, Plastering Hair.

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MONTEVALLO AND JELICO. CAR LOTS AT MINE PRICES.
Yards: Magnolia Street and E. T., Va. and Ga. R. R.
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FURNITURE.

1,000 beautiful chamber, parlor and dining room suits, leather couches, easy chairs, book cases, hat racks, folding beds, sideboards, tables, leather chairs, china closets, office and library desks, fancy rockers, white and gold goods. The best \$25, \$35, \$50 parlor suits in America.

The finest stock of Grand Rapids' furniture in the south. \$35 cheval suits cut to \$18, \$25 oak suits only \$15, 300 lawn settees only \$1.25. The best \$100, \$150 and \$200 parlor suits on earth.

See these bargains next week.

P. H. Snook & Son. EISEMAN BROS.

Our Trade Movement.

Without much noise being made about it, the store has become the most active retail place in town. Its very enthusiasm, its vitality, its great merchandising spirit is simply wonderful. Weak methods cannot create strong commercial reputations. Our trade principles are right, and our clothing renown is universal.

Men's Spring Suits.

No matter how little the price, the style and fit of the Suit have the best thought we can give them. See it in the \$12 line or in the \$12 range. Homespun in neat checks and stripes. At \$13.50 and \$15 the takingest stuffs you will find anywhere at the prices. Our Men's Suits—Beginning with the opening season as the greatest stock in any store, so it keeps on to the end, still the greatest. The prices electify sales. Our distribution is not a galvanized spasm. It is a continuing circuit—forceful, bright, electric.

Tailoring Department.

We mean that no one, anywhere, shall have a better assortment of Suitings and Trousersings; we think that no one anywhere has so good a line. The best that can be had is the first aim, at the least possible cost to you is the second try. The markets of all the earth are open to us; we choose from wherever you can be best served. Our cutter is scientific and artistic. His productions possess the indescribable charms of tone, grace and style. Every garment warranted to fit perfectly and hang correctly.

A Hat Hint.

Soft, Derby or Straw—we have them in unrivalled variety at prices unprecedented for cheapness.

EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 Whitehall Street.